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LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1962

LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the year 1962 in accordance with Article 15(4) and (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, and Circular 1/63 of the Ministry of Health. The Report gives a record of the conditions in the Urban District, and of the work of the Department during the year.

In 1962, the incidence of acute notifiable disease was very low. There were more deaths than in the previous year and the number of live births was the same as in the previous year.

Since the opening of the new abattoir in Homend, there has been an increase in the number of animals slaughtered, which has increased the amount of time necessary for meat inspection.

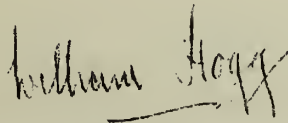
Mr. N.J. Arney, the Public Health Inspector, left the service of the Council in November for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. D.R. Howe, who did not commence duties until early 1963.

I acknowledge assistance given me in the preparation of this Report by Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer and Mr. K. Mills, Executive Officer. I also acknowledge help given in the work of the Department during Mr. Arney's absence by Mr. E.E. Jordan and Mr. H.A. Lett, Public Health Inspectors to Ledbury R.D.C., and Mr. Murray, veterinary surgeon.

Also, I wish to express my appreciation of the support given me in the discharge of my duties throughout the year by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

23rd September, 1963

LED BURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Miss A.O. Gale

Telephone:-

Ross-on-Wye 2214

Chepstow House,
Ross-on-Wye.
Chepsto House,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND
HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER

Mr. N.J. Arney, C.R.S.H., Corporate Surveyor (Resigned 30.11.62)

Telephone:-

Ledbury 5

Urban Council Offices,
Church Street,
Ledbury.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Urban District of Ledbury forms a small town in the southeast of the county. It is a centre for the surrounding agricultural district, and the town is on the main line of the railway connecting Hereford with Birmingham and Worcester. Industries in the town are agricultural engineering, printing and fruit preservation. Catering for visitors also provides some employment.

Area (in acres)	=	499
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.62)	=	1,199
Rateable Value	=	£41,272
Sum represented by a penny rate	=	£164.6.2d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	=	3,630
Area comparability factor (births)	=	0.99
Area comparability factor (deaths)	=	0.79

Vital Statistics for the YearLive Births

Number of live births	=	53
Live birth rate per 1000 estimated population (crude)	=	14.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	=	3.8

Stillbirths

Number of stillbirths	=	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	=	Nil
Infant deaths under 1 year	=	Nil

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant deaths per 1000 total live births	=	Nil
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	=	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	=	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births)	=	Nil
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 live births)	=	Nil
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and still births)	=	Nil

Maternal mortality (including abortion)

Number of maternal deaths	=	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	=	Nil

Population

The population of the Urban District has shown very little change during the past thirty years.

The Registrar General's estimate of the 1962 mid-year population is 3630, which is 20 more than the figure for the previous year. Using the estimated mid-year population, the average number of persons per acre is 7.27, and the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.03. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 2.4 gross.

The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 3.

Live Births

The total number of live births recorded as having occurred within the District during 1962 is 53 (29 male and 24 female). These figures are identical with those of the previous year. The crude birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population is 14.6, and using the comparability factor of 0.99 the adjusted birth rate is 14.6 per 1000 estimated resident population. The ratio of male/female births is 1.2.

The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1962 is 18.0 per 1000 population.

Two births occurred out of wedlock. Illegitimate live births formed 3.8% of all live births; the illegitimate live birth rate being 0.6 per 1000 estimated population.

Stillbirths

No stillbirths occurred in the Urban District during 1962. In the previous year one stillbirth was registered.

The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 18.1 per 1000 total live and still births.

Deaths

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died within the area, and adding the deaths of residents who died outside the area, the total number of deaths allocated to the Urban District was 50 (26 male and 24 female). In 1961 there were 43 deaths in Ledbury.

The crude death rate for the area was 13.8 per 1000 estimated resident population. Using the area comparability factor of 0.79 the corrected death rate was 10.9 per 1000 resident population. The 1962 death rate for England and Wales is 11.9 per 1000 population

Cancer Deaths

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites was 8 (4 male and 4 female), giving a corrected death rate for all forms of cancer of 1.7 per 1000 estimated population. In 1961 there were 5 cancer deaths.

Deaths due to Notifiable Acute Infectious Disease

Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as a cause of death, three deaths being caused by this disease. In the previous year five deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

Tuberculosis

One death was caused by tuberculosis (respiratory). The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for England and Wales for the year was 0.066 per 1000 population. In 1961, there were no deaths due to tuberculosis in the Urban District.

Infant Mortality

There were no infant deaths in the Urban District during the year. The 1962 infant mortality rate for England and Wales is 21.4 per 1000 live births.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex, and Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Persons	Corrected D.R.
					per 1000 est. Population
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	-	1	0.22
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung				
	bronchus.	1	-	1	0.22
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1	0.22
13.	" " uterus.	-	1	1	0.22
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	3	2	5	1.09
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	1	0.22
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	4	8	1.74
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	2	4	6	1.31
20.	Other heart disease.	1	1	2	0.44
21.	Other circulatory disease.	2	-	2	0.44
23.	Pneumonia.	2	1	3	0.65
24.	Bronchitis.	4	3	7	1.52
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1	0.22
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	1	1	0.22
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1	0.22
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	3	4	7	1.52
34.	All other accidents.	-	2	2	0.44
All Causes		26	24	50	10.91

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory

The facilities available to the District at the Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, remain unchanged.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined at the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Milk (methylene blue test)	=	7
Milk (phosphatase test)	=	7
Water (bacteriological)	=	9
Urine	=	1
Faeces	=	15

Hospital Facilities

General

The Ledbury Cottage Hospital has 13 beds and 1 cot, a surgical theatre and an X-ray apparatus. Both surgical and medical cases are admitted.

The Hospital also provides regular out-patient clinics for the following cases:- surgical; paediatric; ophthalmic; ear, nose and throat; antenatal; pathology; physiotherapy and speech therapy.

Infectious Diseases

Accommodation is available for cases of infectious disease at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford and the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulance Facilities

A motor ambulance is maintained at the Court House Depot by the Home Ambulance Service Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. This functions as part of the ambulance service provided by the Local Health Authority.

Home for Aged Persons

The County Council maintains Belle Orchard House, in Orchard Lane, as a Home for aged persons.

Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinic

A County Council Infant Welfare Clinic is held on the second and fourth Monday afternoons in each month at the Ledbury Cottage Hospital.

Public Mortuary

The Council provides a public mortuary and post Mortem room for use of the town and surrounding Rural District. Eight bodies of deceased persons were received at the mortuary during the year. Considerable improvements were carried out in the public mortuary during the year.

Disposal of the Dead (National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 50)

One burial was carried out by the Council under this section during the year.

Persons in need of Care and Protection (National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47)

No investigations were made under this section during the year.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology

The town is situated on Old Red Sandstone, here represented as marl with bands of sandstone. To the east of the town outcrops of upper silurian rocks occur, chiefly Ludlow and Wenlock limestones.

Water Supply

Public water supplies provided from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board are available in all parts of the Urban District, and during 1962 supplies were adequate for the demand.

The augmentation scheme for a bulk supply from the Gloucester Undertaking made satisfactory progress. Most of the main laying was completed in 1961, but during 1962, the work of installing a pressure reducing valve in Ledbury and the pipework connections at the service reservoir were carried out. The construction of the pumping station at Dinshall Farm was completed.

During the year, the following extensions to the public water mains were made in the Urban District:-

- (a) 195 yards of 3" main laid at Knapp Lane Estate
- (b) 147 yards " " " " " Horse Lane Orchard Estate

The number of dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains is 1,190. During the year, one private well providing a domestic supply was found to be polluted and was replaced by the public supply. All dwellings are supplied by service pipes with the exception of 38 supplied from 10 stand pipes.

Nine samples of water from the public water mains were sent for bacteriological examination and found to be of good potable quality. All water for public supply is chlorinated.

Drainage

The town has a system of public sewers which are of the combined type, taking storm and foul water, and connect to the sewage disposal works. Small extensions to public sewers were constructed during the year at Knapp Lane, Knapp Close and Horse Lane Orchard. There are 1187 dwelling houses connected to the public sewers. The disposal works are obsolete and inadequate for the proper treatment of the present quantity of sewage and construction of new sewage disposal works was commenced during the year. It is anticipated that these works will be brought into commission in 1963.

The temporary scheme of irrigation continued in use at the sewage disposal works to lessen river pollution.

There were 29 new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses and 6 in connection with other premises, and 30 existing drains were reconstructed. Fortysix drain tests were made.

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are provided in the centre of the town at Church Lane and Bye Street. These are suitably situated and are maintained in good condition.

Rivers and Streams

The river Leadon, a tributary of the river Severn, is a boundary of the Urban District. It is a small stream liable to flood in winter months. Such floods, at times, involve land used for irrigation at the existing sewage disposal works.

Closet Accommodation

All dwellings in the town are provided with water closets. Approximately 80% of these are provided with flushing apparatus and the remainder are slop closets.

Twentyfive new water closets were constructed during the year.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides a weekly collection of domestic refuse. This is carried out by direct labour with a covered motor refuse vehicle. The Council undertakes the collection of trade refuse on payment of a special charge. Disposal is by tipping at the town tip in Jubilee Meadows, and it is only possible for partial control to be practised.

There are no public baths or washhouses situated within the area.

The Surveyor maintains the roads in a cleanly state.

The few cesspools remaining are cleansed when necessary by owners making arrangements with specialist contractors.

Provision of dustbins by occupiers or owners is satisfactory at the present time.

Camping Sites. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 269

No sites used for camping purposes during the year within the Urban District were licenced under Section 269.

Two sites were licensed under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, each in respect of one caravan.

Swimming Baths

The small open air swimming pool owned by the Council was open to the public during the summer months, on payment. The water is taken from the town mains and a purification plant is provided. The pool has a capacity of about 54,000 gallons. This passes through the purification plant every six hours. The pool, situated just within the adjacent Rural District, was kept in a clean condition.

Three samples of pool water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be sterile.

Shops and OfficesPublic Health Acts 1936 and 1961Shops Act 1950 (Sections 38 and 72(2))

No formal action was necessary under the above Acts. The number of shops inspected was 2.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infestation of dwellings by bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one common lodging house in the town. This was inspected and conditions found to be satisfactory. No case of acute infectious disease occurred on the premises during the year and no infestations were found.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Statement furnished under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959:-

Inspections

Accumulations	=	1
Ashbins and Ashpits	=	1
Bakehouses	=	1
Burial Grounds	=	26
Caravans	=	2
Common Lodging Houses	=	3
Dairies	=	12
Drainage	=	60
Drain Tests	=	46
Factories (without mechanical power)	=	1
Factories (with mechanical power)	=	34
Food Poisoning	=	1
Food Handling Byelaws	=	21
Food Premises	=	21
Housing	=	10
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	=	2
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	=	1
Licensed Victuallers' Premises	=	6
Markets	=	52
Nuisances	=	6
Public Conveniences	=	108
Public Mortuaries	=	6
Petroleum Stores	=	10
Refuse Tips	=	8
Sewage Disposal Works	=	16
Sewers	=	1
Shops	=	2
Sanitary Conveniences	=	10
Slaughterhouses	=	12
Stalls	=	50
Swimming Baths and Pools	=	14
Unsound Food	=	3
Water Supply	=	10
Work Places	=	3

Notices Issued

Informal	=	Nil
Statutory re Housing	=	Nil
Statutory under other Acts	=	Nil

Summary of Defects Remedied

Accumulations removed	=	1
Drains and Gullies cleared	=	1
Drains reconstructed	=	30
New drains provided	=	29
Defective floors repaired	=	1
Disinfestations	=	1
Closets repaired or renewed	=	1
Dairies improved	=	1
Slaughterhouses improved	=	1
Sanitary fittings provided	=	29
New urinals provided	=	2
Urinals repaired	=	1
Water supplies provided	=	1

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

The number of factories with mechanical power registered with the Council at the end of the year was 34 and the number without mechanical power was one. These figures show an increase of 2 factories with mechanical power on comparison with registrations at the end of the previous year.

Seven building sites were registered with the Council under the Act.

There are no outworkers registered with the Council

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1962, for the Urban District of Ledbury in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register.</u>	<u>Inspect- ions.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	34	34	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	7	-	-
Total	42	42	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	1	-	-	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The Council employs a part-time Rodent Operator who has attended a course of training. A number of inspections have been carried out within the Urban District. The refuse tip was treated during the year.

The Council provides free treatment for domestic premises but a charge is made for the treatment of trade premises.

	Premises inspected.	Number of Inspections.	Total Infestations.	Rats		Mice	No. of properties treated
				Major	Minor		
Local Authorities' Properties	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Dwelling Houses	10	14	4	-	4	-	10
Agricultural Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other (including business premises)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	15	5	-	5	-	11

Agricultural, Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions Act, 1956

There are no properties in the Urban District to which this Act applies.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

Fifteen licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were granted by the Council during the year.

SECTION D - HOUSING

Eighteen new Council dwellings in the Bye Street Scheme were completed during the year. These completed the Council's present housing programme.

Private owners completed 11 dwellings and had 7 under construction at the end of the year.

The re-housing of all persons living in the slum clearance area was achieved during the year.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under public Health or Housing Acts.)	=	10
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	=	1
3. Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	=	Nil

Houses Demolished

<u>In Clearance Areas</u>		
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	=	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	=	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	=	Nil
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>		
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	=	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	=	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	=	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	=	Nil

Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.	=	1
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957.	=	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	=	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	Nil	Nil
(12) After formal notice by Local Authority		
(a) under Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

Housing Act 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding

On the 1st January, there were 3 dwellings known to be overcrowded within the meaning of the Act, in the Urban District.

During the year it was possible to secure abatement of these cases. No new cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Department during the year.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958. Part II Section 30

The Council made no grants during the year for the improvement of dwellings under this section of the Act.

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959. Part II. Section 4

Eight grants were made by the Council under this section during the year, to provide standard amenities.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958. Part II. Section 43
House Purchase and Housing Act 1959. Section 43

The Council made 4 loans under these Acts to assist persons with house purchase.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The Urban District is a specified area and only tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk is permitted to be sold retail within the District.

The number of milk distributors registered with the Council remained at six. Twelve dairy inspections were made.

There was no evidence at any time during the year of disease occurring in the population as a result of the consumption of milk. Seven samples of pasteurised milk were sent for examination and all complied with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The town is fortunate with regard to milk supplies, as there is a milk pasteurisation plant situated in Bridge Street, under very capable management. All milk passing through this plant is tuberculin tested milk.

Ice Cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream within the area, but 20 are registered for the storage and sale of this food. No action was necessary by the Department in connection with these premises, which were inspected during the year.

Water Cress

A small sale of this foodstuff takes place during the season. The plant grows in a number of places adjacent to the town. Cress exposed for sale in the shops is almost always purchased from wholesale suppliers.

Shell Fish

The sale of shellfish in the town is small, and no action was necessary.

Meat

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

Under Section 3 Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the appointed day was determined as 1st January, 1962, and one privately owned slaughterhouse ceased to operate. The number of slaughterhouses in the town continuing in use was 2.

Altogether 9,525 carcasses were inspected by the Public Health Inspector in 1962. The number of animals slaughtered in the town has continued to increase, as the following figures show:-

1958	=	2,504	1961	=	6,993
1959	=	2,741	1962	=	9,525
1960	=	3,889			

Such expansion absorbs an increasing amount of the Public Health Inspector's time, and if it continues augmentation of staff must be considered.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned, in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.		Sheep and Calves.		Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number inspected	1101	-	32	6375	2017	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	1	9	3	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	63	-	-	140	83	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.8	-	3.1	2.3	4.3	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954 and the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Three licences to slaughter cattle, sheep and pigs were granted by the Council during the year. No horse slaughter took place in the Urban District during 1962.

There are no knackers' yards within the District.

Food Poisoning

One notification of food poisoning was received during the third quarter of the year. Investigation revealed a further case in the same family. The organism in both cases was Salmonella Heidelberg and it seemed probable that both cases arose from the same source at the same time. It was not possible to ascertain the source of infection and no further cases occurred.

Unsound Food

The following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
1 x 6 lbs.	Corned Beef	Decomposition.
1 x 6 lbs.	Ox Tongue	Blown Tin
2 x 3 oz tins	Peeled Shrimps	" Tins
14 lbs.	Herrings	Decomposition.

All unsound food which is surrendered or seized is buried on the Council's refuse tip. No special examination of a stock or consignment of food was necessary during 1962.

Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16

Six premises concerned with the manufacture of meat products, one bakery and one fish frying establishment are registered under this section. The number of inspection made during the year was 21. Conditions of all premises were found to be maintained at a reasonable standard.

Byelaws as to the Handling, etc. of Food
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 15

During the year 21 inspections were made in connection with these byelaws. Food stalls in the market tend to ignore the requirements of the byelaws respecting the protection of food exposed for sale, and need constant supervision.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute notifiable disease in the Urban District during 1962 was insignificant; only 7 notifications were received 4 of these being in respect of measles. In the previous year 67 notifications were received, 60 of these being cases of measles.

Confirmed Cases of Acute Infectious Disease in each Quarter

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year
Measles	2	-	2	-	4
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	1
Total	4	1	2	-	7

The notification rate of acute disease in the Urban District was 1.9 per 1000 estimated population.

Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as cause of death in three instances.

Infectious Disease according to certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	All Ages
Measles	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	7

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year 25 cases of respiratory disease (18 male and 7 female) were entered on the Register. During the year 7 cases (4 male and 3 female) of respiratory disease were added to the Register, four of these being new infections. Two cases of respiratory disease were removed from the Register during 1962 (one case having recovered. At the end of the year the number of cases remaining on the Register was 31 (20 male and 11 female).

There was one death in 1962 in the Urban District attributed to tuberculosis. In the previous year no deaths were caused by this disease. The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for 1962 for England and Wales is 0.066 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis
Table of New Infections, and Deaths
New Cases

Age Periods	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
All Ages	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-

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